"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster.

VOL. I.

Tri-Aveckly Standard. To the Editors of the Ecening Post :

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON.

EDITORS OF THE STANDARD, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year...... \$6 00 6 months..... 3 50 6 months..... 2 00 " 5 copies 1 year... 12 00 " 10 " 1 " ... 23 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross × mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a square. One square, one insertion, Each subsequent insertion, Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to

large advertisers. Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates. SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher

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POSTERS,

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CARDS, LABELS, IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

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STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

LEARN OUR PRICES.

BLANKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as fol

Indictmennt for Larceny, Misdemeanor-Altering Marks do Unlawful Fences. do Fornication at d Adultery do Assault and Battery. do Bisorderly House, do Unlawful Retailing.

de Forcibie Entry. tle Affray. Price of the above blanks \$1 per quire These, with various other Blanks, such as Land Deeds, Marriage Liegase Bonds, and Indentures,

are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on good paper. They will be sold on reasonable Any Blanks, not on hand, will be printed to order at the shortest petice, at the STANDARD OFFICE.

20 BOXES MESSINA LENCES, FFFFF and in good order. Just received, and will be sold low to close consignment.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Raleigh, June 29, 1886.-45tf.

Question and Answer.

The Evening Post continues to press upon the Republican party the importance of holding a convention in the South; and of sending Republican speakers through the

Does not the Evening Post know that the life of every such "invader" would probably be sacrified ? Boston, Aug. 21, 1866.

The Ecening Post knows nothing of the kind. We are amazed to find that so sensible a person as our correspondent believes any such nonsense. We urge that the Republican party shall hold as soon as possible a national convention in some Southern city. Does our correspondent believe that such a convention would be molested or unlawfully interfered with? We urge that a Republican party shall be organized in every Southern State, and that the best speakers from the North should be sent down to help lay the Republican doctrine before the

Southern people. Does our correspondent pretend to believe such men would " probably be sacrificed." So long as the Republican party of the North gives the cold shoulder to Southern loyalists, it is probable these will be treated with bitterness and contempt by ex-rebels, who now taunt then with the desertion of their Republican friends .- N. The Post is right in saying that discussion

should be free, and we believe with it that free discussion is the only way to break down the sectional prejudices of our country, and our uniform course has been to publish the arguments of both sides, and what is the result? We have been denounced as a Radical for so doing from one end of the State to the other by such papers as the Raleigh Sentinel; and should Republican speakers come down among us to address the people, the masses would not have independence enough to go to hear them for fear of being denounced in the same way by these same time servers. Their audiences would be very small—this is our opinion. - Newbern Times,

THREE CHEERS AND A SOLID SILVER CUP FOR OLD WAYNE,-The first bale of cotton raised in this county, was received in this place yesterday afternoon, by Mr. A. Day, om the cotton farm dow operated by J. M. Miller & Co. and at once forwarded to Messrs, Andrews & Bardia, Wilmington, by Southern Express, free of charge. It weighs

Yesterday morning much of this bale of cotton was standing in the field, unpicked, and before this paper is served to our own town readers, it is baled and in the warehouse of Messrs, Andrews & Bardin, in Wilmington. - Goldshard N. vs.

We understand the above mentioned bale was made on the farm of G. W. Collier, Esq., of Wayne county .- Northern Times. ---

Diamovus - W Chancourtois has present ed an interesting memoir to the French Academy of Sciences on the production of diamonds in nature. M. Chancourtois thinks that diamonds have resulted from an incom-plete exidation of carbides of hydrogen, just as the sulphur of the Solfrara results from an incomplete oxidation of sulphuretted hydrogen, all of whose hydrogen is converted into the water, while only a part of the sulphur is changed into suphurous acid. It is by a similar process that petroleum has given rise to bitumen, and this again to graphite. "If, then," said the author, "a mixture of hydrocarbon gases and vapor of water be submit-ted to slow oxidation, diamonds may possibly be obtained." It is even possible, he observes, that "the tubes which convey com-mon coal gas along the streets may contain such artificial diamonds in abundance." Let us take another view of the matter. Diamonds as we have before said, could readily e produced if we had a solvent of cachon.-Might not that very interesting and curious fluid from two solids-sulphide of carbonunder galvanic, power dissolve a certain additional quantity of carbon, which, on the gradual withdrawal of the galvanic action, might be deposited from the sulphide in a chrystal ized or diamond state? Chemists and electricians are welcome to this idea for what it may be worth. All we ask in return is a good good thumping big diamond before they become as cheap as "black diamonds."—Buil-

RESULTS OF THE WAR ON THE TOBACCO Manefactories of Virginia .-- The following statement shows something of the effect the war had upon the tobacco manufacturing interests in two of the largest manufacturing towns in the South. In Lyncyhburg, previous to the war, there were 60 factories in operation; now there are only 9. In this city there were, previous to the war, 66 factories in operation, and now there are only 26. Although we are not prepared to give the exact result, yet we are certain that the effect has been in the same, if not a larger proportion, in other towns of the State.-Richmond

MATHEMATICAL. Our mathematical correspondent has sent ustbe following formulæ, which may prove useful to those entering in-

To find the shortest way to a female heart under any given circumstances-

1st class-If she is married, but not a mother, praise her husband. If she is married and also a mother, praises her children.

2nd class-If she is unmarried and engaged praise, her lover. If she is unmarried and disengaged, praise herself.—[Punch.

THE ALSIKE CLOVER.—The Alsike clover seed, recently introduced into this country. through the mediumship of the Agricultural Bureau, has been found to be of very superior quality and perfectly adapted to our soil. Many communications have been re-ceived by Commissioner Newton, uniting in the belief that this clover is superior to all other varieties both for having and pasturing. The society of Shakers at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., have written to the Commissioner at testing its good qualities, and desire to obtain a considerable quantity.

George Sala, it is said, is so near sighted that when engaged in writing, he places the paper on a chair, and kneels down, as if about to perform an act of devotion. Miss Brandon, when similarly engaged, seats herself on a low chair; puts a quire of paper on a music book; holds her ink bottle in her

left hand, and writes away by the hour. The Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company at Catsworth, Ill., have six hundred acres of beets growing this year. They estimate the crop at ten tons to the acre, which would yield fully one million pounds of sugar. The machinery of the Company was all brought

A man recently wrote to a shoemaker :-"Cend me a pair of esq. Toad Shooze,"

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1865.
Governor W.M. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.: Governor W. W. Holden, Raleigh N. C.: Information comes to me that reports are barrass the government in its reconstruction policy; and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never | His Excellency the President of the United faltered in their allegiance to the government.

policy and determination. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

[Telegram—Received 3.10 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: In reply to your despatch of August 22d, I have the honor to state, in no intance in making appointments to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion; on the conrary, I have been very careful to prefer and men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the federal government. Doubtless in many appointments (some four thousand) some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in slight extent, by their recommendations; but, upon the whole, only loyal Union men have been appointed and recommended at encourage and strengthen those who have lation of law, constitution, and will of the never at heart faltered in their allegiance to the federal government. I have proceeded deliberately and carefully in the work of restoration, and thus far I am sure there are stitution. The great body of her people are loval and submissive to national authority. know there are malcontents, radicals, and not good men, who are engaged in misrepresenting facts, and fomenting strife for cer-

you have heretofore reposed in me, and for imposed by the Constitution of the Union. the honor you have done me in making me provisional governor of this noble State, I W. W. HOLDEN, am, sir, &c.,

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

Hillseorough, October 18, 1865. Hon, William A. Graham—Dear Sir: We intend to vote for our neighbor, Josiah Turner, jr., for Congress. We were preven- ment of the Constitution of the United ted from voting for the person of our choice States abolishing slavery. for Convention by the interference of Governor Holden, who had, or pretended to functions hereafter with the same wisdom have, instructions from the President that no unpardoned person was eligible. Yet Gen- tion to the Union that have marked your aderal Hampton, unpardoned, was elected to ministration hitherto. the South Carolina Convention, Judge Manly, unpardoned, was elected to our Convertion. No other Governor received orders ministration of the government and give efthat unpardoned persons were ineligible .--How does it happen that our Governor received instructions not given to other Governors? How does it happen that no other Governor or Convention received instructions that we must repudiate the war debt? We are not advocating the payment of the war or any other debt. If, however, the people of North-Carolina wish to pay the war debt, or any other debt, they will do it, and whose business is it but theirs?

We ask your opinion only as to the eligibility of Mr. Turner. Respectfully yours. THOMAS H. HUGHES, M. W. MOORE, JOHN MILLER, DANIEL R. HOGAN,

LEVIN CARMICHAEL BENTON RAY. J. C. Hogan. Joseph W. McKee. ALEXANDER HOGAN.

Hillsborough, October 18, 1865.

Yours expressing your wish to vote for the Hon. Josioh Turner, jr., as the representa-tive in Congress from this District, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet received the pardon of the President, has been itself.

I doubt not, that the President has as little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Memberships in Congress can present no question for the President. Each House is by the Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, and if a representative be tion to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have Virginia stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President" by Governor You will please give me a re-Pierpont, Freaman Smith, C. H. Lewis, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and several | ceived. other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner, and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his

I am, with high respect, Your obedient servant.

W. A. GRAHAM. [Telegram.—Received 1.30 p. m. Sept. 21.] RALEIGH, N. C., September 21, 1865.

nardon.

TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: I have decided that as persons who belong to the excluded classes cannot vote, so they cannot sit in convention unless they exhibit their pardons. Ex-Governor Graham. of Orange, in a letter published in the newspapers, holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong? The letter to Ex-Governor Graham, to which he replies, taking this view,

does not show a good spirit. The election here is progressing quietly. A large vote will be polled in the State. I will telegraph you as the returns come in. W. W. HOLDEN. Provisional Governor.

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Your decision is correct—that under the

freely circulating in influential quarters, and proclamation they cannot vote for members, where, without contradiction, they are calcu- or sit in convention as members, without first lated to do harm, to the effect that in ap- being pardoned on taking the amnesty oath. pointments to office, and in the recommen- If the party comes within any one of the exdations for appointments, the true Union ceptions, they must obtain a pardon before men are totally ignored, and the provisional voting or sitting as a member. All those governors are giving a decided preference to who are aspirants to seats in the convention, those who have participated in the rebellion. and are elected, will be pardoned upon your The object of such representations is to em- recommendation and a submission of their names by telegraph.

ANDREW JOHNSON President United States.

[Telegram.-Received 9.35 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C. October 17, 1865.

Every opportunity should be made avaliable Sin: Contrary to my expectations, the convention has involved itself in a bitter disto have this known and understood as your cussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A continuance of this discussion will greatly excite the people and retard the work of reconstruction. Our people are be-lieved to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. Is it not advisable that our convention, like that of Alabama, should positively ignore this debt now and forever? Please answer at once,

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor. [Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 18, 1865.

to appoint persons who were original Union | W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to ome cases even friends have misled, to some pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their neans for the obligations of the State look Washington. It is my purpose and wish to to that power they tried to establish in viopeople. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized the people of any State professing themelves loyal to the government of the United no grounds for apprehending that North States and in the Union. Leepeat that the Carolina will not present an acceptable con- loyal people of North-Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on e rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest tain purposes; but none of these things move degree of the rebellion, which has been so me in the performance of duty. Thanking you heartily for the confidence government in carrying out the obligations ANDREW JOHNSON,

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 21, 1865. Str.: The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her legislature, promptly accept the congressional amend-

President of the United States

He re'ies upon you to exercise all your

The President desires you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the adfeet to its policy are fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.

I am, sir, your obedient servant. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of N. C. Raleigh.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as provisional governor. You will

be sustained by the government. The result of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the legislature be in the same direction it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.

It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed ANDREW JOHNSON, Prisident of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 28, 1865. SIR: The time has arrived when, in the udgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper twenty-five years of age, has been seven years affairs of the State of North Carolina may be a citizen of the United States, and be at the remitted to the constitutional authorities time of his election an inhabitant of the chosen by the people thereof, without danger State, he has all the qualifications prescribed to the peace and safety of the United States. by the Constitution, and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this | tofore reposed in you as provisional goverin a paper published in the Raleigh Sentinel nor of the State of North Carolina. Whenof this date. As to a pardon, I presume it is only necessary that the President shall and become qualified to discharge the duties have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turn-er to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of papers and property of the State now in this State has shown more vigorous opposi- your custody to his excellency Governor Worth.

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to on the President's acknowledgment of the recently seen a letter from a high official in fidelity, loyalty, and discretion which have

You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is re-I have the honor to be-

your excellency's most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Gavernor of N. C.

[Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., December 28, 1865. Sin: Your dispatch relieving me of my duty as provisional gevernor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers, and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hope that his plan for restoring the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate place in the Union may be crowned with entire success,

I have the honor to be, With high respect, your obedient servant. W. W. HOLDEN. HOD. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Stamp Act. Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments. ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds, Exempt Exempt It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects

Affidavit,

(in suit or legal proceedings,)

Agreement or Appraisement, for each
sheet or piece of paper, on which the
same is written,

Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage,
lease or policy of insurance, the same
duty as on the original instrument of
patent right. to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are componed in many States by other patent right,
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at
2 cts.

sight, or on demand, Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note what-ever, payable on demand or at a time esignated [except bank notes issued or circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5

For every additional \$100 or fractional

part thereof, 5 cts.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the
United States or British North America, Exempt On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500, 50 cts. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part

thereof,

of personal property, other than ship or
vessel Bond personal, for payment of
money [see mortgage.]—Official,

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the
money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.

Where the money recoverable exceeds

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof. Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other

mortgage. Joi any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule,

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cts. hundred dollars,
Of stock in an incorporated company,
5 cts. General, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Commissioner of deeds or Notary 5 cts. public, Of search of records,

That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cts. redemption of land sold for taxes, birth, marriage and death, Of qualifications of school teachers, of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts. Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding Exceeding fifty dollars, 25 cts. one thousand dollars, 2 Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional

part thereof, Of damage or otherwise, and all others certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such.

Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on tile, 5 Check Draft or Order for the payment of

sum of money exceed drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand. Contract [See Agreement Brokers,] Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actiral value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts. Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value,

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not
exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$0 cts.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00

For the withdrawal of any goods or mer-chandize from bonded warehouse, Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, 1
Exceeding 500 gallons, 2
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 2

To vote at an election if an incorporated company, To receive or collect rents, To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate. For any other purpose. 50 cts. Probate of will or letters of administra-tion, where the value of both real and

personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00 For every additional \$2,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, 500 ands of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of \$1 00 Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts. Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange,

inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be

stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance. Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts. Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 20 cts.

Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or tractional part

thereof, in excess of \$1,000, For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 2 Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 5 Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over,

Upon every confession of judgment or
cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except
in cases where the tax for a writ has

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dol-lars,

When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. surance, Marine, Inland and Fire.— Where the consideration paid for the Where the consideration part insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 10 cts.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding 50 cts. fifty, Insurance, Life, when the amount insured

25 cts. does not exceed 1,000 dollars, Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 dollars, 5
Exceeding 5,000 dollars,
Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per 50 cts. annum, Exceeding 300 dollars, for each addition-

al 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts. in excess of 300 dollars, Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-

Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 1
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 2
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in ex-cess of 500. 50 ets. cess of 500, Pawner's Checks, Passage Ticket from the United States to Passage Ticket from the United States and any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, 50 cts.

Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 100

For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars, 100

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other offices duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount

money to be paid on demand or at any time de-

signated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents. When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instru-ment is liable under the law, may be affixed and

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed. No stamp is required on any warrant of attor-ncy accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or de-nomination of the stamp affixed should be made

upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped. Scale of Depreciation

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Whereas, By an ordinance of the Convention entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes, ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the nd of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under scal or not, made after the depre-ciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal onds payable to the State) shall be deemed to ave been made with the understanding that the subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the sutherity of the same. That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865 MONTHS. 1861, 1862, 1863. fanuary, \$1 20 83 00 february, 1 30 3 00 farch, 1 50 4 00 incil ... 1 50 4 00 ... 1 50 5 00 ... 1 50 5 50 ... 1 50 6 50 ... 1 50 9 00 19 00

August, ... 1 50 14 00 September, ... 2 00 14 90 October 28 00 2 00 14 00 October, 2 00 14 00 November, \$1 10 2 50 15 00 December, 1 15 2 50 20 00 December, 35 00 December 1st to 10th inclusive, 10th to 20th, " 1st to 31st, 49 00
And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes
may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distri

butees, wards and costagrape trust, in the settle-ment of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State trea-sury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated. Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to con-sider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary. A true copy.

J. A. ENGELHARD,

Judges of the Supreme Court, The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows: Mr. Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio.

Mr. Justice Wayne, Georgia.

Mr. Justice Nelson, New York. Mr. Justice Grier, Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Clifford, Maine. Mr. Justice Swayne, Ohio. Mr. Justice Miller, Iowa. Mr. Justice Davis, Illinois. Mr. Justice Field, California,

Mr. Justice Stansbury, Ohio. Reporter, John W. Wallace, Ohio. Marshal, D. S. Gooding. Clerk, D. W. Middleton. The Judge of the District Court of North-Carolina is G. W. Brooks. District Attorney.

D. H. Starbuck, Marchal, Daniel R. Goodloe

ARD.

BECAUSE OF AFFL CTION AND AGE, which renders me incapable of continuing busi-ness, I now retire from the Book trade, leaving entire stock and interest in the hands of Messrs. Branson & Farrar, except the publication of the "N. C. Almanac," which I trust will be received with the same favor as heretofore.

In retiring, I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which the public has chosen to bestow upon me during the last half century-the length of time which I have been engaged in this State-and cheerfully recommend my old friends and patrons, my successors they will be satisfactorily accommodated.

Mr. H. D. Coley, so well known to the Book trade and to the public, and so long engaged in business with me, will be retained as an assistant in the business of Messrs. Branson & Farrar. He invites his old friends to call upon him.

HENRY D. TURNER.

REMOVAL.

BRANSON & FARRAR HAVE CONSUM-MATED arrangements to take charge of the en-tire stock of Books owned by Mr. H. D. Turner, consisting of valuable English and American Law Books, and a great variety of Miscellaneous stock. They will immediately succeed to the old stand on the corner near the State House, occupied for thirty-three years past by Mr. Turner, and known as the North-Carolina Book Store.—This is by far the oldest and most popular book stand in the City. Mr. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, will still be found at the old stand. old stand.

NO. 72.

Railroads, Steamboats, &c.

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From Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Company. W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14, North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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(Old Bay Line,) L. B. PARKS, Agent, foot of Union Dock, and by Brandt's Line. This Line gives more Despatch than any Express Company, and at about

one-fourth the Cost. E. Wilkes. ENG. & SUP'T. Aug. 11, 1866.

North-Carolina Railroad Company, ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Company Shops, June 7th, 1866.

Change of Time. ON AND AFTER JUNE 10TH, 1866, TRAINS will run as follows: GOING WEST. Mail Train. Freight and

Leave Goldsboro', 12.30 P. M. 12.00 P. M.

"Raleigh, 3.45 ". 4.50 A. M.

"Hillsboro, 5.28 ". 8.27 ".

"Greensboro, 7.40 ". 1.00 P. M.

"Salisbury, 10.10 ". 5.30 ".

Arrive Charlotte, 12.35 A. M. 9.00 P. M. GOING EAST. Mail Train. Freight and

North-Carolina Trains.

Accommodation train runs daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Wilmington & Weldon There is no Sunday Train going North from

Weldon to Portsmouth; passengers arriving at

Weldon on that day can go immediately through via Petersburg and Richmond.

E. WILKES, june 9-36tf PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

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Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for South Pacific and Central American Ports. Those of the 1st touch at Manzanillo. A discount of one quarter from steamers' rates

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One bundred pounds baggage allowed to each adult. Baggage-masters accompany the baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down, early.

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